

M'LAURIN NOW IS IN STATE SENATE

Former Member of Upper House of Congress Expected to Take Active Part.

FILLING UNEXPIRED TERM

Announces That He Will Try to Bring Warring Factions Together.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Columbia, S. C., January 12.—A former United States Senator sitting as a member of a State Senate will be the unusual sight presented when the South Carolina General Assembly convenes for its annual session Tuesday. And the State Senator is one who has been in the public eye. John L. McLaurin, who became more of a household name when he and Benjamin Ryan Tillman came to blows in the United States Senate. Following the bout between the colleagues President Roosevelt precipitated a stir by withdrawing an invitation to a reception and dinner at the White House which had been issued to Senator Tillman.

Next, McLaurin was again in the limelight on account of "Standard Oil Letters" made public by William Randolph Hearst, in which the junior South Carolina senator was familiarly referred to by John D. Archbold.

McLaurin and Tillman had several "run-ins" and while speaking from the same platform at Gaffney, S. C., an altercation occurred between the two when a personal encounter was both rowdy and acrimonious. At that time both announced that they would resign from the Senate—but neither did.

John L. McLaurin is from Bennettsville and he has just been elected to the Senate from Marlboro County to fill the unexpired term of Senator Green who died last summer. At the expiration of his term in the United States Senate he did not offer for re-election. While the Hearst letters had not been given out at that date the impression had gained currency in South Carolina that McLaurin was too closely identified with the "interests" to serve acceptably to the people. McLaurin's party designation had become known as a result of a commercial "deal" between the two. Since McLaurin has been living at Bennettsville, his first essay into public life since the close of his senatorial career was last year when he took a conspicuous part in the effort to establish a State warehouse system. The act passed by the legislature, providing for State warehouses, in response to this movement was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1905 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Joseph H. R. Tillman. The alteration of the Senate took place in 1905. In 1908, at the convention of the Independent party of the State of New York, W. H. Hearst gave out for publication letters alleged to have been intercepted between McLaurin and John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company. From these letters the idea is conveyed that McLaurin and Archbold were on the most friendly terms, and that being a capitalist, in another letter McLaurin speaks of being able to defeat Tillman for re-election to the Senate. If properly and generously supported, McLaurin, will take a very active part. It is said that he may be a candidate for president pro tem. He has announced that he will take no part in the expected bitter fight between the Bleese and the anti-Bleese factions, but that it will be his ambition to bring the warring factions together.

NEWS OF EASTERN SHORE.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Oceanock, Va., January 12.—Ocean Lodge, I. O. O. F. A. M. elected the following officers for 1913: Master, L. C. Meare, senior warden, S. K. White, junior warden, W. T. Mac, treasurer, Jas. G. Nock, secretary, Lee James, senior deacon, Jas. W. Downing, junior deacon, Rev. Charles Fryd, was appointed chaplain, and Hon. G. Walter Mapp and Wm. B. Mapp, stewards.

Wachapreague Council Junior Order United American Mechanics elected the following officers: James G. Nock, master, T. L. Hartman, vice-counselor, F. A. Ferguson, past-counselor, B. F. Sturges, financial and recording secretary, George T. Parker, warden.

L. Daniel Parker, conductor. Rev. John H. Young was appointed chaplain. During the recent gale the schooner C. H. Bennett, owned by Capt. Denard Merritt, went ashore at the Delaware Breakwater and is a total wreck. In the same storm another schooner, Capt. Bennett's schooner, the Laura Thompson, grounded but floated at considerable cost.

The congregation of the M. E. Church South, of Onley, has contracted for a large brick edifice. Rev. J. W. Hawk is pastor of the church.

At the regular annual meeting of the members of the Eastville Baptist Church, on January 4, Rev. J. R. Manning, pastor of the church, for five years, tendered his resignation to take effect March 31. The resignation was accepted and much regret was expressed at Mr. Manning's determination.

The merchants of Tangier Island have entered into an agreement not to sell cigarettes on the island during 1913. Last year they were sold at six stores.

The Harmonson West Camp U. C. V. No. 61 met at Eastville Monday. Dr. Frank Fletcher, commander; H. H. Wilkins, 1st lieutenant; commander; J. T. Kelley, 2d lieutenant; and a goodly representation of the camp were present. Eastville was decided upon as the site for the monument soon to be erected.

Appointed to confer with a committee from the Arlington Chapter U. C. V. in reference to a design for the monument.

FINDS FORTUNE IN PLAYTHING

Miner's Violin, Toy for Children, Turns Out to Be Real "Strad."

Willesbarre, Pa., January 12.—Just as the shell of a hickory nut but reveals its rich meat, so the frame of a violin which was a child's plaything at the home of Joseph Apon, a poor miner at Nanticoke, turned out to be a genuine Stradivarius violin, bearing the inscription of the famous maker in the following words: "Antonio Stradivarius, Cremona, 1744."

For months the instrument has been kicked about the Apon home by the half-burned children. As the instrument burst and revealed the incense, they did not then appreciate its worth.

It took the violin to his parish priest, the Rev. J. V. Moylan. The priest, who is a musical critic, was soon convinced of the violin's value, and he told the poor miner of his good fortune.

The violin was brought to this section thirty years ago by an Austrian Schaller, an Austrian, who declared the instrument was a rare one and that it had once been in the possession of a royal family. Schaller worked about Nanticoke, and once, when pressed for money, he sold the violin for a mere song. Kanjorski kept it several months, and then being a commercial traveler, he sold it to Apon for a few dollars. Apon soon tired of the children's plaything, and he has refused an offer of \$100 for it.

HUNTERS KILLED IN PENNSYLVANIA

Completed Returns Expected to Show Thirty Dead and 140 Injured.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 12.—Results of the first systematic game season census ever made in Pennsylvania were made public at the State game commission yesterday, showing that with seventeen counties to hear from twenty-seven hunters were killed and 128 injured in the last season. It is believed that the complete returns will show thirty killed and 140 hurt.

The kill of bucks is given as 21, with the probability that the missing counties will raise it to 30. In the opinion of Secretary Joseph Kaibler, last year about 30 bucks were killed. Sixty-seven does were reported killed, thirty being in Adams, Franklin and Cumberland Counties.

Other game statistics show 138 bears, 570 woodcock, 9,433 quail, with probability that this figure may be doubled; 90,190 grouse, 773 wild turkeys, with chances that the total may go to 100,000; 802 raccoons, 16,245 squirrels and 340,530 rabbits.

These figures were compiled from requests sent to game wardens and 350 sportsmen personally known to us and I think they represent actual conditions," said Dr. Kaibler. The missing counties will increase the kill of game.

The counties to be heard from are Beaver, Butler, Berks, Cameron, Cambria, Cumberland, Center, Columbia, Dauphin, Forest, Greene, Mercer, Monticommey, Moutour, Philadelphia, Snyder and Wyoming.

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ANOTHER CHANCE TO MAKE RECORD

Governor Cole Bleese Will Enter Upon His Second Term To-Morrow.

SOME NEW FIGURES SET UP

He Has Released More Criminals Than Any Other Two Governors of State.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Columbia, S. C., January 12.—When Cole L. Bleese is inaugurated for his second term as Governor of South Carolina, this interesting event to take place Tuesday, January 14, he will enter his second term with the record of having extended executive clemency to over 500 convicted criminals during his first term. Since his inauguration in January, 1910, Governor Bleese has granted pardons of paroles to 508 convicts. He has smashed all South Carolina records for pardons, and his efforts in one term far exceed that of any two Governors in two terms since the days of reconstruction. He celebrated Thanksgiving Day by freeing thirty-two prisoners, and he doubled the number of pardons when he liberated seventy-six more. Before his second term he expected to liberate at least a hundred more, but he has said he expects to issue as many more.

His Pardon Record.

The number of cases in which executive clemency has been exercised by Governor Bleese includes:

Murder..... 110
Manslaughter..... 121
Assault..... 60
Housebreaking and larceny..... 14
Arson..... 14
Forgery..... 8
Criminal assault..... 7
Larceny..... 2
Highway robbery..... 2
Burglary..... 2
Pickpockets..... 2
And 49 other cases.

The pardoning hand has not been exercised any one section of the State. Every section of South Carolina has been affected by a pardon, and in every county the verdict of a jury has been nullified. The reign of mercy has, of course, created a wide stir, and the Governor's numerous opponents have not been backward in criticizing him for the free-handed policy he has inaugurated toward criminals. Hailed on the day of his inauguration as the Governor of his friends by his own statements in every county in South Carolina, the issuance of many pardons has not caused the surprise that it otherwise would provoke.

South Carolina has a pardon board, just at this time, however, it is an unnecessary institution. This board was created by the Constitution of 1895, its power being limited to advising the Governor when called upon. Governors in the past have been largely governed by this board's recommendations.

When Bleese came into office he announced that he was the Governor and that the pardon board should abandon the idea that its advice would have weight with him. The board still exists, but no one hears of it now.

The first year of the three immediate predecessors of Governor Bleese showed 145 instances of the exercise of executive clemency. In his first year as Governor, Bleese granted no fewer than 504 pardons, paroles and commutations. Since then the number has gone up in wild strides, and the expiration of two years shows 508 pardons and paroles.

Criminals Released.

The criminals whom Bleese pointed out the way to liberty included 231 homicides, 119 murderers, and 121 men convicted of manslaughter. Fourteen prisoners convicted of arson—in this State a capital offense and punishable by a sentence of life imprisonment—were pardoned or recommended to the Governor by the board of pardons, and seven of criminal assault which carries the same punishment, were freed, some on pardons and some on paroles.

Other prisoners freed had been convicted of crimes ranging from highway robbery to simple larceny and violation of the dispensary law (illicit liquor selling).

One of the pardons which has caused the most discussion and censure in the press of the State was that of John Black. This man, a close personal and political friend of the Governor, was a member of the State Board of Control of the old South Carolina State Dispensary, now nonexistent. He was charged with sharing in the corruption which marked the regime of the "Great South" institution, founded by United States Senator B. R. Tillman.

He was tried once in Richmond County, in which Columbia is located, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the State by securing rebates from liquor dealers on purchases of liquor for the use of the old dispensary. A newspaper was found in the juryroom during the trial and the presiding judge ordered a mistrial. Subsequently, Black was tried in Chester County on another indictment alleging the same offense. He was convicted and was sentenced to pay a heavy fine and to serve two years in the penitentiary.

Bleese, announcing that he saw no justice in Black's conviction, gave the rebates had not been punished first remitted the fine and then granted Black a full pardon.

Boast Made Good.

Another case indicating that Bleese makes good his campaign boast that he stands by his friends was the pardon of G. Wash Hunter. The prisoner, a black man, was killed a cripple named Copeland at Clinton. The case went through the State courts, the Supreme Court of South Carolina finally confirming the verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The State Board of Control refused to intervene. Throughout the long legal fight Bleese had served as attorney for Hunter. When the prison yawned before the convicted man Bleese granted him a pardon.

A pardon peculiar in its terms was that of R. A. Richey, a prominent planter of Abbeville County. Richey, it was charged, had wronged a young girl who was an inmate of his home. The child was under fourteen years of age at the time of the crime. Richey was convicted, and after a long fight in the courts was sent to the penitentiary. His sentence was ten years and he began serving it about one year ago.

Last month Bleese issued a parole to Richey upon the following conditions: "That he appear before the Governor November 23, 1913, to then do and receive what the Governor shall direct." W. H. Richey, a well-known States rights friend in South Carolina as a strong known of the Governor.

In December, 1912, George Hasty shot and killed Miss Bennett, musical director, and Albert Davidson, leading man, of the "Nothing But Music" theatrical company in the three Palmetto Hotel at Gaffney. Hasty was tried at the February term of the court, in 1912, and was convicted of murder, with recommendation to the mercy of the court. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. His appeal failed and in 1917 he entered the penitentiary. In 1912 Governor Bleese pardoned him.

Rudolph Rabens, a notorious "fence," was serving a long term at the penitentiary when Bleese came into office. Soon, he too, was liberated by the Governor. Rabens was known as the receiver of stolen goods for a gang of "fence" which cracked safe after safe in this State from 1902 to 1908. Among the men who had dealings with "Rudy" Rabens were the notorious "Tennessee Dutch," "Stitch" Williams, "Jimmy" Nolan, and "Gus" DeFord. Some of Rabens' former customers are still serving terms.

In March, 1911, Pope R. Havard, of Saluda, was sentenced to five years for abusing a child in a school. Havard, who has some wealth, took exception to the young woman's course in applying corporal punishment to one of his children. Meeting the young woman in the school one day, it was charged, Havard attempted to drive his mule over her, and heaped verbal abuse upon her. For this he was tried and convicted. He went to the penitentiary, but on October 27, 1912 Governor Bleese granted him a parole. He had served only a fraction of his term.

An interesting side of the Governor's pardon record is disclosed by the testimony at the dispensary investigation committee hearing in Augusta, Ga., last July. It was testified, and subsequently denied by the Governor, that arrangements for securing pardons could be made by application to certain lawyers known to be in the inner-circle of the Governor's friendly circle. Dictagraph records were introduced in evidence tending to show that for the payment of \$10,000 Sam J. Nichols, of Spartanburg, offered to secure a pardon for one Gus DeFord (who subsequently turned out not to be the notorious safe-cracker).

The conversation contained in the dictagraph record took place between Nichols, who is of a prominent family, and an operative for the Burns Detective Agency. Nichols afterwards maintained that he was not responsible for the statements made to the detective, as he was under the influence of liquor at the time. This defense he introduced before the legislative committee at a special meeting called to give him a chance to defend himself. On the stand he declared that the detective had pled him with Scotch whiskey and had led him on. Nichols said that he was unable to remember the statements he was alleged to have made, but maintained that if he did make them they were not to be taken seriously, because of his intoxicated condition.

His "Book of Pardons."

These chapters lend human interest to the "Book of Pardons," a volume of about 200 pages, which the Governor issued and sent to the Legislature at the 1912 session. The book contains the record of pardons and paroles detailing the crimes and the sentences, with the Governor's reason for extending clemency. However, it sets forth only a part of Bleese's pardons, which have multiplied since it was published.

Bleese was not long out of the public eye after his sensational utterances at Richmond at the Governorial Conference threw him into the limelight. He has recently begun a war against those of the notaries public of South Carolina who are not his friends.

When he became Governor in 1910, he sent a message to the General Assembly announcing that he had revoked all commissions of all notaries public in the State. He announced that he took this action because there were some negroes holding commissions as notaries, and that he could only dispose of them by removing all. All notaries had to make application for reappointment, and he refused to commission some made on application of those who were not his political friends.

Last month he sent letters to about 100 notaries in Columbia announcing that they no longer had offices, and in the last few days he has extended these revocations to other parts of the State, indicating that he will have another house cleaning of these officials. In the cutting of in Columbia some of the most prominent lawyers and other business men in the city were dismissed, and the commission of the chief of police as a notary public was revoked.

And Tuesday Coleman Livingston Bleese begins a term of two additional years in which he may set up some more records for the State of South Carolina.

Paris, January 12.—The question of why Dr. Carrel, a Frenchman, goes to the United States to pursue scientific studies has been a continual puzzle to his compatriots, and is now answered by a contributor to Le Gaulois, Miss Bessie Van Vorst, the American author, who is also well-known for her contributions to the French press.

How is it, asks Miss Van Vorst, that out of a population of 90,000,000 not an American medical scientist can be found worthy of the Nobel prize? And why is it that Dr. Carrel finds himself in France, owing to the facilities for getting rich quick. It is only in the old countries, whose natural resources are either used up or are already under exploitation, that the liberal professions are actually followed.

Miss Van Vorst admits that there have been great American savants—"like Gray, Agassiz, Pickering, Lowell, Edison, the Wright brothers, and Bell," but she says that the American mind is not that of those of the old world, who, in the brief span of a lifetime and by their own efforts have accumulated fabulous fortunes.

The American has mastered the forces of nature, and there remains but one enemy he has not vanquished—death. Death and the maladies thereto are the only persistent and insurmountable obstacles he has encountered. Now he has a wish to master death, but he has no time to give to scientific research, or to plumb the depths of the invisible.

"So, in order that others more competent than himself may do this noble work, he looses his purse-strings, founds laboratories, creates institutes, and from all sides, calls modern alchemists to his aid.

"The millions which they pay for this scientific investigation are a sort of wage against ill-luck. The American signs a check for the discovery of a serum, just as he puts banknotes on a horse. It is this absence of political and religious prejudice, this somewhat superstitious largesse, which creates an atmosphere eminently agreeable to a great disinterested idealist like Dr. Carrel, who may find his work out his ideas without hindrance in a country at once utopian and practical.

His salary at the Rockefeller Institute is most modest, while an unbroken work he demands that all the discoveries made in this palace of science shall be offered gratis for the relief of suffering humanity.

It is this detachment from personal profit, that the idealist Carrel appreciates as well as the magnificent equipment of the institute for his special researches."

PROPOSALS IN WRITING.

New Law Would Prevent Breach of Promise Suits.

Boston, January 12.—Representative Winfield P. Prime, of Winchester, is author of a bill which is now before the Massachusetts Legislature which would make it a crime to break a promise of marriage.

Prime's bill provides that all proposals of marriage shall be made in writing, in order to be a basis for a lawsuit. He hopes to attach to the passage of the bill a substantial diminution of the number of breach of promise suits. All possible attempts at blackmail, he thinks, would be effectively blocked by such a law.

CLAIMS \$1,300,000 OIL TAX.

Revenue Commissioner Serves Notice on Makers of Colored Product.

Washington, January 12.—Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, told the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department yesterday morning that he had notified certain manufacturers of oleomargarine to show cause why they should not pay the government \$1,300,000 for taxes on colored oleomargarine.

The companies involved and the amounts fixed are:

Armour & Co., \$122,884; Friedman Company, \$122,884; G. H. Hammond Company, \$122,884; M. M. Burtine Company, \$122,884; all of Chicago; Blanton Manufacturing Company, \$4,576; Mount City Manufacturing Company, \$4,576; of St. Louis; Ohio Butterine Company, Cincinnati; Capital City Dairy Company, Columbus, Ohio, \$26,434; Camp Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., \$5,093.

By the use of foulous oil—an oil containing a small amount of olive oil—artificial coloring is alleged to have been used to avoid the 10-cent tax on colored oleo.

Get in the game with a jimmy pipe

Hit the top notch of tobacco delight by jamming your jimmy brimful of Prince Albert. Right there is first-water pipe joy, because P. A. simply can't bite your tongue. The "broil" is cut out by a patented process.

Got everything you or any other pipe enthusiast ever yearned for—flavor, aroma and long-burning qualities. You can smoke it all day and all night, too! Never a tingle on that tongue!

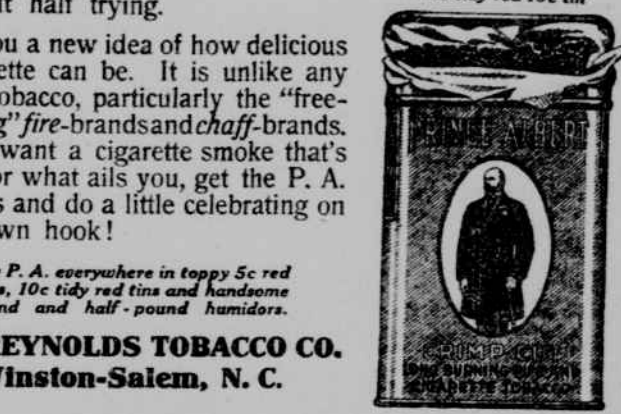
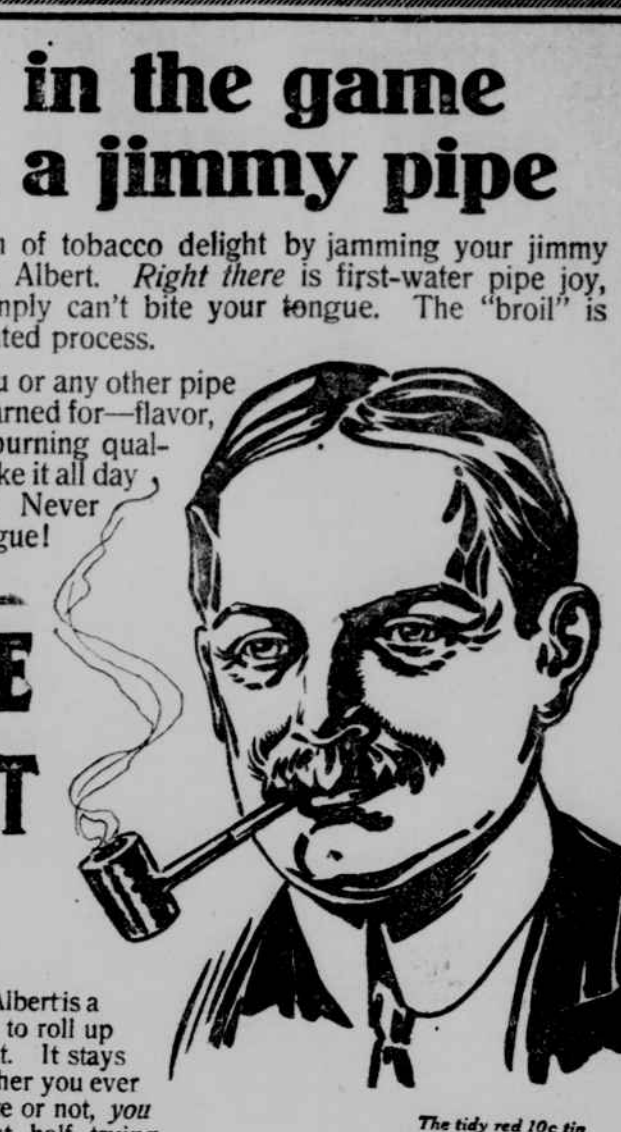
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As a cigarette, Prince Albert is a revelation. It's easy to roll up because it's crimp cut. It stays put. No matter whether you ever tried to roll a cigarette or not, you can roll P. A. without half trying.

Prince Albert gives you a new idea of how delicious a cigarette can be. It is unlike any other tobacco, particularly the "free-running" fire-brands and chaff-brands. If you want a cigarette smoke that's good for what ails you, get the P. A. makin's and do a little celebrating on your own hook!

Buy P. A. everywhere in top 5c red bags, 10c tidy red tins and handsome pound and half-pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



CASH IS STAKE AGAINST DEATH

Miss Van Vorst Explains Reasons for Founding of Institutes.

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LECTURE COURSE EVER POPULAR

Many Virginia Schools Manifest Interest in Phase of University Work.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Charlottesville, Va., January 12.—Interest in the course of university extension lectures, given by members of the faculty of the University of Virginia, is steadily growing, and justifies the belief of President Alderman in regard to this phase of the university work. A number of schools throughout the State have adopted the plan of having a series of the lectures this winter. On this basis the following lectures were given last Friday:

"Literature and Travel," by Dr. Charles W. Kent, at Fredericksburg; "What Literature Can Do for You," by D. C. Alphonso Smith, at Lynchburg; "The Literary Influence of the English Herd," by Professor W. M. Forrest, at Roanoke; "The Influence of the Past Upon the Present," by Dean Dabney, at Richmond; "The Life of the Ancient Greek," by Professor H. H. Webb, at Petersburg; "Judges as Arbiters of English," by Professor Armistead M. Dobie, at Danville; "Education for Citizenship," by Professor William M. Hundley, at Farmville; and "Liquid Air," by Professor L. D. Hixson, at Orange.

A meeting of the University of Virginia branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will be held in Madison Hall to-night. Dr. Carrel will speak on "Electrical Engineering." He will speak especially of modern methods of applying electricity in metallurgy, and the many industrial processes connected therewith. Dr. Carrel is a world-famous investigator, and has twice been decorated by the French government for his researches. He discovered the so-called "pinch phenomenon."

Dr. Joseph T. Singewald, of the Johns Hopkins University, will read a paper on "The Titaniferous Iron Ores of the United States," before the scientific branch of the Philosophical Society on January 21. His study of the metallurgy of these ores has attracted wide attention. He discussed them recently before the Geological Society of America, which met during the Christmas holidays at Yale University, when it was admitted that the facts he brought out formed an important contribution to science.

To-morrow night the two teams appointed to boost the membership of the University Young Men's Club Association will meet in Madison Hall. Supper will be served, and the losing team will upon the winners.

The forthcoming issue of the Alumni Bulletin will be devoted largely to the work and services of the late Professor John W. Mallet. A comprehensive article dealing with the achievements and personality of Virginia's great scientist has been prepared for the Bulletin by Professor Joseph H. Hixson. The Bulletin will contain many other interesting articles, and notes and news of interest to university men everywhere.

La Provence Damaged.

New York, January 12.—Fueled by a succession of storms, the French liner La Provence reached here to-day from Havre, almost all her loose deck equipment swept away or damaged. Huge seas frequently flooded the decks, and her 28 passengers were forced to remain below during much of the trip. One big lumber lorry away a section of deck rail and badly splintered other sections, and two big cable reels, weighing a ton each, were wrecked, house and swept along the decks.

First in Great Britain Discovered Near Newark.

London, January 12.—An oilfield, the first in Great Britain, has been discovered at Kelham, near Newark, in the county of Nottingham. For four years geologists have been working on the site in the belief that some rich mineral existed there, but it was not until last week that the oil was found at a depth of 2,400 feet.

Beverton Redwood reports the find to be true petroleum of paraffin base and of excellent quality.